PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1858.

The New York Herald discusses the question-"What shall be done with the deserters from the Administration party, on the Kansas question." It enumerates the most prominent and influential, and hands Douglas over to the "executioner" as being without the pale of mercy-and dooms to the same fate, Walker, Stanton, Broderick, and a few others. But-admirable instance of clamency! -- it submits that Gov. Wise should be "let off;" that is, he should be reprieved and allowed time for repentance, with a hope of ultimate pardon if he conducts himself properly hereafter! The Herald concludes its article on the Deserters and their Punish-

ment, as follows:---"The President will, undoubtedly, shape his action in the re-consolidation of the demooracy, in view of the great practical measures connected with our foreign and domestic affairs, which he has indicated as the policy of his administration. Thus it may be found expedient to shoot some of the Douglas deserters, and to give to others a term of grace for repentance and absolution. With democracy will say Amet!"

Though there are many potent reasons existing why the Powers of Europe should be desirous of continuing a general peace, it is very evident that the aspect of affairs in Europe forbodes trouble. It would seem that the relations of England and France cannot remain long undisturbed; and should a favorable opportunity occur, there can bardly be a doubt that formidable attempts at revolution will be made in France, and Spain, and Italy. The "alliance" between kitchen, devised by him and Miss Nightin-England and France, it is manifest, has but gale, by which reasting, baking, broiling, slender ties to hold it together; for public brazing, frying, stewing, and boiling, can be sentiment in the one country decests the despotism of the other- and the latter looks with distrust upon the British government. of the ingenious culinary contrivances of M. Our policy is now, therefore, more than ever | Soyer, the company departed, with the con--the good old Whig policy, of peace with all | viction that "boiled beet" would not long be nations, entangling alliances with none.

The passage of the Deficiency bill, by Congress, furnishes the government with the means of pushing the "Mormon" war to a speedy conclusion. The supplies being granted, administrative talents are now requisite, and these we hope to see exhibited both by the War Department, and the Army engaged in Utah. For the sake of the example the repression of a territorial rebellion should be Philadelphia, and Nashville, have been atprompt and effectual. It should be accom- tended by the first medical talent in the plished in such a manner as to show that the general goverment, in the rightful exercise of its authority, has the power to make itself vocanted at home so well as shroad

The Richmond South concludes that the passage of the Kansas bill "postpones the by invitation, or as permanent members. issue of disunion even though it fail as a per manent adjustment of sectional controversy It flatters the South with an assurance that the equality of the slave States is not yet an obsolete idea in the Federal Government -It "gives pause" to that momentous drama which few are willing to precipitate into an i mmediate cataetrophe of violence and dissolution." The country wants, however, not postponement, but "final settlement."

Lectures have been resumed at the Univerreturned and more are expected. The improvements ordered at the University, by the Board of Trustees, are progressing rapidly and will be completed before the beginning bly be soon called for. of the next session. Sickness has entirely disappeared.

Gov. Walker, Secretary Stanton, and Mr. Parrot, with all other Free State Kansas men now in Washington, confidently expect that the people of Kansas will vote down the English-proposition by an overwhelming

It is feared in many quarters that the "settlement' of the Kansas question in Congress, will not effect a "settlement" in the country. Let us take the good it brings now-and hope for the best bereafter. To get Kansas out of Congress was a great point gained.

Hon. Asa Biggs, at present a Senator in Congress, has been nominated and confirmed, as Judge of the United States District Court for North Carolina, to supply the vacancy caused by the recent death of the venerated Judge Potter.

It is reported, we know not upon what authority, that the Republicans are recruiting for 'the best speakers" to be sent into Kanens, to instruct that people to reject the ordinance proposed in the ordinance bill of

The Paris Constitutionnel says that if Mr. James's speech in Bernard's case was generally circulated in France, it would be difficult for the government to stay the effect of public indignatios.

The trial of Joseph H. Tucker, late president of the Mineral Bank, in Cumberland, for fraud and embesslement, has been com

Thomas J. Turner, of Freeport, Illinois, having obtained a divorce from his wife, has settled three thousand dollars upon ber!

The report of a forthcoming message from the President, on Cuban affaire, is revived, but it can be traced to no authentic source. The Indian Appropriation bill passed the

Senate on Monday. DeBow's Review for May, has been re-

ceived. It is a very interesting number.

W. W. Townes has been re-elected Mayor of Petersburg.

A bill introduced by Sepator Kennedy, and referred to the Committee on Post Offices, proposes to establish a line of steamers between the ports of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and Liverpool, England, touching at Norfolk and Savannah. The Postmaster General is authorized to contract with Ambrose W. Thompson to establish a line, to consist of six iron steamers of not less than 3,000 tons each; the Secretary of the Treasury to advance bonds of the United States, (bearing 5 per cent.,) coupons, payable semi-annually and the principal in twenty years, to the amount of two-thirds the cost of building the said ships, to be paid from time to time, as the work progresses. This amount to be paid to the Treasury in annual payments of 10 per cent., commencing at the end of the second year and continuing till the whole amount is paid. The compensation to be \$25,000 each, to complete the voyage out and back, and the amount advanced to be secured by a mortgage lien on the steamers. The contract to be made for ten years regular serrice, which is to commeuce one year from the date of the contract.

In the British House of Commons, Mr Disraeli bas made his financial statement. He estimated the ordinary expenditures of the War at £63,600,000, but as £2,000,000 of Exchequer bills were falling due, and £1,500,000 had to be paid as a sinking fund toward the War debt, the total expenditure would amount to £67,100,000, being about £4,000,000 in excess of the estimated revenue. Taking into account the reduction in the income tax, which the Government had no intention to interfere with, and the fact that three and a half millions were extraordinary expenditures, Mr. Disraeli showed that there was no diminution in the resources of the country, and that but for the above reasons there would have been an actual surplus. He recommended a postponement in the payment of the Sinking Fund and Exchequer bills, and the imposition of a tax on Irish whiskey and a penny stamp on bankers' checks, to meet the deficiency. this we shall be content, and all the faithful After some slight opposition, resolutions on which to found bills for carrying into effect these propositions, were agreed to.

> M. Sover, the distinguished French cook, has been lecturing upon his art in London. His idea is, that the perfection of cooking consists in making from the simplest materials a savory and nutritious meal; and for this purpose he relies chiefly on the preservation of the natural flavors of the substances cooked, which are evaporated or neutralized by nine-tenths at least of the cooks in the world. M. Soyer exhibited a plan of a all well. easily accomplished for from 1,000 to 50 men. After partaking of some excellent soup, impromptu omelets, bouilli, and other products

The eleventh meeting of the American Medical Association will be held at the Smithsonian Institution, in Washington, commencing yesterday, at 10 o'clock. This Association is one of the most numerous and respestable bodies in the country. Its annual meetings, held successively since 1847, at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, Charleston, Richmond, New York, St. Louis, country, and the reports of them, each one a large volume, contain papers of great value. It is expected that about six hundred gentlemen will be present at this meeting, repreof the United States, and coming either as delegates from local institutions, as members

A very interesting discussion occurred on Monday, in the Senate, upon the policy of continuing the improvement of rivers and harbors, with an empty treasury. It occurred upon a proposition to improve the navigation of the St. Clair Flats, which floats a large portion of the agricultural products of the West. It was stated in the debate by Mr. Benjamin that the committee on commerce had come to the conclusion, in consideration of the treasury, to report no bill at this session for new works on rivers and harbors, sity of Virginia. Nearly 400 students have but to propose small appropriations for the preservation of such works as had been commenced, and might suffer from neglect. Mr. Benjamio remarked that such was the situation of the treasury that a loan would proba-

> The New York Herald calculates the amount of specie now held by the banks of New York City, at thirty millions. The present rate of foreign exchanges promises little alteration within the next twelve months; hence, it is thought the shipments of specie from New York, will be light, and the next three months will add another accumulation of fifteen millions to the bard-cash already on band .-The Herald estimates the whole amount of specie in the country at \$250,000,000; of this \$65,000,000 are in the banks. If then, as the of the Germania Orchestra taking the leadwill hold from forty five to fifty millions by the month of August next, this will create a banking preponderance at New York among the audience, evidently satisfied with much greater than the same city has ever

> M. F. Conway, President of the Convention which formed the late Kansas Constitution, at Leavenworth city, has issued his proclamation that the Constitution will be submitted to the people of Kansas for approval on the third Tuesday in May. The vote shall be by ballot, and those in favor of the Constitution shall write or print upon their ballote the words "For the Constitution," and those opposed to the Constitution shall ral groan and hisses. When the ejected leadwrite or print upon their ballots the words 'Against the Constitution."

The proceedings of the Scientific Convention in Baltimore, have been of a very high degree of interest. The final meting of the Convention, previous to the close of the present session, was held yesterday afternoon. On Monday night, the members of the Institute were the guests of Mr. Wm J. Albert, at his residence on Cathedral street, whose hospitality was dispensed in the most pleasant manner to a very large and brilliant com-

Judge Loring, of Massachusetts, has been nominated, and we presume there can be no doubt of his confirmation, as Judge of the United States Court of Claims, sitting in Washington, to supply the vacancy caused by the recent death of the late Judge Gil-

Two frigates are to be constructed in France on the plan of the shipe of the line, plated with iron, as invented by the Esperor. They are to be first-class, and built after the model of the Audacieuse and he Im-

The third annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Kansas and Nebreeks was held at Topeks from the 15th to the 19th of April, Bishop James presiding .--The Churches returned 1.823 members in Kansas, and 787 in Nebraska-an increase of more than half in 1857. There are 59 local preachers in the two territories. Fortyone itinerant preachers were stationed in Kansas, and twenty in Nebraska, for the year ensuing.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, a message was received from the President transmitting certain exceedingly voluminous documents in relation to Indian affairs on the Pacific coast, which it was stated had cost the labor of six clerks for nine months to copy. A discussion arose as to the propriety of printing these documents, but a motion to print was finally voted down, and they were ordered to lie on the table.

The Santa Annaists in Mexico keep quiet. Their sause is uppopular with all parties. El Progreso says that when Santa Anna left Turbaca, to place himself at the head of the Spanish fillibusters to invade Mexico, his friends of that town sent him a flattering address, to which he replied that his country, torn by anarchy, needed his services, and he should go willingly to aid them, because be could not be indifferent to her fate.

The St. Petersburgh accounts up to the 25th ultimo, mentions that among other schemes now projected, there is a grand line of telegraph between Russia and North America. The plan is to lay the wire through Siberia, thence under water from the northeastern point of Asia to the coast of Russian possessions on the American continent, and finally to be then joined to the wires of the United States.

The Savannah Georgian, the leading Demperatic paper of Georgia, reviews at length the English-Kansas bill, and denounces it as opposed entirely to the position assumed by the South from the beginning. It characterises it as direct Congressional intervention, leaving nothing to the people of Kansas by which they may know that they are

The United States surveying schooner Varnia, Lieut. Com'g. Craven, has arrived at New York from Carthagena, New Granada, whence she sailed on the 7th ult. The Varnia has been engaged for some time past in surveying the route for the contemplated ship canal through the Isthmus of Darien, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Officers

The National Intelligencer, reviewing Gen. Houston's scheme for a Mexican Protectorate, quietly says :- "Doubts may, perhaps, rest on the minds of some, as to the fact whether our own government has shown any such excess of political wisdom in the man-agement of its domestic affairs, that it may becomingly appropriate to itself the beneve lent task of keeping Mexico in order."

The Treasurer of the United States acknowledges the receipt from some person unknown, under an envelope postmarked New York, April 30, last, of \$170 in Virginia bank notes, "the property of government."-The proceeds-(deducting } per cent., discount)-viz: \$168 75-have been deposited

Baltimore is becoming the grand focus of conventions, and we learn there is a prosect of having the United States Agricultura Society's exhibition there next fail. The exbibitions given by this national association at Boston, Philadelphia, Louisville, and other he died. He had two sons and a daughter, places, have been magnificent and attractive

The Little Rock Gazette says :- "Our friend McCowan, in this city, showed us, a day or two since, an egg, laid by a small speckled ben, measuring six inches in diame ter, and weighing three ounces and three quarters. Considering the price of eggs, we think this is larger than the bens can afford to lay." So we think !

The Philadelphia Press, a journal of wide circulation and influence, claiming to be democratic, has opened its batteries of opposition to the Kansas bill, just passed, with a determination to fight against this measure to the death. It even designates the day upon which it was passed-"The Dark and Fatal Friday.'

The usual "May anniversaries" commenced in New York, on Saturday evening, when the twenty-first anniversary of the Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church of the United States, was celebrated at the Scotch Presbyterian church, in Fourteenth street, befor a large audience.

A Scene at the Opera Signor Torrisoi, the leader of the orchestra, at the opera, in consequence of some private grievance, on Thursday night, at Sig. Brignoli's benefit, left the orchestra in the middle of the performance, and the audience after being kept waiting for a long while, were relieved of their suspense by the leader "Herald" supposes, the New York Banks er's place, and finishing the performance .-On Saturday night the Germania leader again officiated, and Torriani walked about his own conduct. Not so the gentlemen assembled at the opera. They seemed disposed to show some marks of their indignation at his treatment of the audience, and between the acts, some of them in the lobby, near Torriani, began to hiss. He took off his hat and politely asked whether the hisses were on account of his leaving the orchestra, and if they desired an explanation. Some said "yee;" others cried "no," and "turn him out!" A disposition to hustle him out being manifested, a police officer accompanied him to the door, and he left the house amid a geneer got into the street, he turned and seemed desirous of speaking; but as the crowd pressed round, he backed off without the desired explanation. The only words be appeared to deliver with unction were, "Ah! this is the way you treat foreigners."- N. Y. Letter.

Extracting Teeth.

The Baltimore Patriot says :- We yesterday witnessed the trial of a new process of extracting teeth, by which it was stated the operation would cause no pain. The trial was the operators were Drs. Harris and Arthur. It was certainly the most satisfactory trial of the kind we have ever witnessed. A number of teeth were extracted, and the patients declare they received no paio, but experienced a numbing sensation about the tooth. This soothing is produced by passing a current of electricity through the tooth at the time of extracting. The patient graps firmly in his hand one pole from an electro-magnetic machine; the other pole from the machine is at ached to the forceps, and by this means a current of electre ty is cal ansesthesis, and so avoids the use of chlo-

dnes an unpleasant sensation.

The Birth Place or Washington.

A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch gives the following interesting details of Governor Wise's visit to the county of Westmoreland, Va., for the purpose of examining the grounds of the Wakefield estate preparatory to carrying out the objects for by the Legislature of the State.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY, VA., April 27, in February, 1856, Col. Lewis W. Washington presented to the State of Virginia, on cer tain conditions, the ground comprising the birth place of GEORGE WASHINGTON and the graves of the Washington family, on the Wakefield estate in this county. This estate was sold in 1813, by Col. George C. Washngton, (who derived it from his father, Wiliam Augustine Washington,) to John Gray, of "Traveller's Rest," Staff rd county, reserving sixty feet square of the ground around the birth place and twenty leet square around the vault. Col. Lawis W. Washington, son and beir-at-law of Col. George C. Washington, therefore presented these reservations "to the mother of State Virginia, in perpetuity, on condition solely that the State require the said places to be permanently enlused with an iron feuce, based on stone foundations, together with suitable and modest (though substantial) tablets, to commemorate to the rising generation these notable

Your readers are also aware that Gov. Wise accepted the donation, and addressed enessage to the Legislature, asking an appropriation to comply with the conditions .-The request, after some delay, was granted, and the sum of \$5,000 appropriated for the

purposes mentioned. To-day, therefore, Gov. Wise arrived in his county, and was received at Leedstown, by George W. Lewis, e-q, who conveyed nim to his residence, Claymont, some four miles distant. The Governor's mission is to survey the grounds upon the Wakefield estate, preparatory to carrying out the the ob ects for which the appropriation was made. At the request of Mr. Wilson the present proprietor of Wakefield, the visit to the estate was deferred until to morrow; a request which considering the lateness of the hour and the severity of the weather, the Governor was most happy to comply with. In the interesting family of Mr. Lewis the evening passed very happily, and many pleasant reminicences of the Washington family were ecounted by the intelligent bost.

April 28 .- The temperature of the atmosphere this morning was to some extent moderated, and after an excellent breakfast, it was announced that carriages were in waiting to convey the Governor and other guests to Wakefield, about six miles distant. The drive through the country was pleasant and exhilerating, the beautiful farms on either side of the road were objects of much interest to those accustomed to the brick walls and confined limits of a city, and the luxuri- to reflect seriously upon the project, and take ant vegetation every where springing into life, made the observer partake in the universal rejoicing of Nature, in this vernal season of the year.

The term, "Athens of Virginia," by which Westmoreland county has been sometimes distinguished, is not inappropriately applied; for within her borders were born some of the most renowned men whose names appear on the scroll of fame. Washington, Richard Francis and Arthur, General Henry Lee, James Monroe, and the late Judge Bushrod Washington, were natives of Westmoreland. After a charming ride the party arrived at Wakefield and met with a cordial reception from John E. Wilson, esq., the present proprietor of the estate. Before proceeding farher, it is necessary to refer to the genealogy of the Washington family, in order that the reader may fully comprehend the situation of this sacred spot.

Col. John Washington, who came with his brother to America in 1057. bank of Bridge's creek, a small inlet of the Potomac, where he thenceforth lived and where and it was to the second of these sons, Lawrence Washington, that the proprietor of the Northern Neck of Virginia granted a tract of land at the mouth of Pope's creek. In his will, which is dated March 11th, 1698, Lawrence Washington says-"I give the tract of land on which I now live," to John Washington. Besides this bequest, others were made to his second son Augustine, and to his daughter Mildred. John Washington, it seems subsequently removed to Gloucester, and sold the Pope's creek estate to Augustine, the father of George. Thus we have traced the history of the locality down to the date of an event which had a deeply important bearing upon the future destinies of the in

fant colony and the republic. When George Washington was six years of age, the family removed to their Staffordshire estate opposite Fredericksburg, and about this time (though there is some un certainty as to the exact period,) the house in which he was born was destroyed by fire. There is at present on the spot a chimney which is said to have belonged to the kitchen though it was probably attached to a house ubsequently built out of the old materials. Near by, and plainly visible, is what seems to be a filled up cellar, with the chimney spots distinctly marked, about sixty feet apart. This is doubtless the exact place whereon stood the house in which George

Washington was born. We may now return to the party whom we left at Mr. Wilson's residence. After an hour passed in agreeable conversation, Gov. Wise, accompanied by a number of gentlemen, started on borse-back for the 'birth-place," which is located in a ploughed field, about three fourths of a mile northeast of the present mansion. It is on a somewhat elevated plateau, about fifty yards from the precipitous and cresent-shaped bank of Pope's creek, which sweeps gracefully around and soon empties into the broad Potomac. The spot commands a magnificent and extended view of the Maryland shore and of the Potomac for many miles

towards the Chesapeake Bay. Close by the chimney of which we have before spoken, is a luxuriant growth of figs, the parent stock of which lies decaying on the ground, while myriads of shoots have sprung up around it. Partially concealed by these we found a granite slab, broken in three pieces, inscribed -"Here on the 11th of February, 1732, George Washington was born." The slab was placed ington was born." there in June, 1815, by G. W. P. Custis who, accompanied by friends, went thither in his yacht "Lady of the Lake," and after depositing the stone, returned on board and fired a Federal salute from a swivel which they had obtained for the purpose. A considerable number of citizens assem-

bled at the place to-day, for the purpose of paying their respects to the Governor and aiding him in marking the birth-place and the samily vault for enclosure. The Govnade at the college of Dental Surgery, and ernor rode about the ground and along the shore of Pope's creek, in order to obtain au accurate idea of the locality, frequently consulting with his companions upon the

plan he proposed to develop. An aged citizen present, said that he distinetly remembered when a house occupied the spot where the chimney now stands, and that it was formerly used for a kitchen and the site adjacent, to which allusion has alopinion of all present that it was a frag- be beaten ?"

ment of the hearth stone. This relic was presented to Gov. Wise, who will deposit it, properly labelled, in the State Library at

While sejourning at the birth place, the party experienced some annoyance from a which an appropriation of \$5,000 was made at this interesting spot. Several persons dead Chicamen under the walls in some plasupplied themselves with canes from the black haw, which grows abundantly on the 1858 .- It is well known to your readers that shore of the creek, and which they intend to preserve as sacred mementus.

Following up the ravine in a N. N. W. direction, for a little more than a mile, the Governor and his attendants came to the burial ground and vault in which are interred the remains of the father, grandfather and great grandfather of Washington, with those of their respective families, at Bridge's prevent depredations,) is plainly visible .except one or two partially decayed posts .-Close by the vault lays a moss-covered tomb stone, bearing the following inscription:

"Here lyeth the body of John Washington eldest son to Captain Lawrence Washington, who departed this life ye 20th of January, 1690, aged 10 years and six months."

"Also, Mildred Washington eldest daughter to said Washington, who died on ye 1st of August, 1696, aged 5 months." The stone also bears the device of a skull

in the angular style of the ancestral grave stones usually found in Virginia. Some other fragments were found scattered here and there, one of which bore a device which none of the company were able to interpret. It may have been the coat-of-arms

of one of the Washingtons. It is believed that other slabs and inscriptions can befound by clearing away the mold which has been accomulating there for generations. After viewing the consecrated, though

neglected spot, Governor Wise, accompanied by several gentlemen returned to Mr. Wilson's mansion. Here, seated around an old Virginia log fire in the pleasant parlor, the guests listened with interest to the Governor's remarks, which were in the conversational style. He told them that not more than \$1. 500 of the appropriation would be required tor the enclosure of the birth place and the vault, and with the residue \$2,500, he proposed to build a porter's lodge, and instal therein a keeper of the grounds. But he had a more extensive and enlarged plan. The establishment of an Agricultural School was a favorite scheme with him, and be had vainly presented his views on that subject to the Legislature. The people of Westmoreland had now an opportunity of securing the establishment of such a school, and it was his ardent desire that one should be established at Wakefield, the birth-place of Washington. He would himself head the subscription, and he urged the gentlemen present hold of it in earnest.

The conversation also turned upon agricultural matters generally, and the Governor presented many theories and methods of improved farming which completely absorbed the attention of the company. In short, the Governor has created a favorable impression upon the minds of the people here, who freely confess that they have, with the most countiful gifts of nature all around them. Henry Lee and his three brothers, Thomas, long remained in an almost lethargic con-

Mr. Wilson entertained his visitors to-day with a sumptuous banquet, composed of the richest luxuries afforded by the land and water, served up in the true Virginia mode. A desert of refreshing ices and cakes completed the feast, which was from first to last seasoned with sallies of wit and pleasant re

Wakefield was sold in 1813 by Col. Geo. C. Washington, (who derived it from his father, Wm. Augustine Washington,) to John Gray of Stafford. John Gray afterwards sold it to Daniel Payne, whose executors sold it to John F. Wilson, father of the present proprietor. This gentleman is a connection of the Washington family by marriage, his wife being a daughter of Lawrence Washington, e-q., of Blenheim, a near neighbor.

About sundown, the pleasant company se parated, and Gov. Wise returned to Claymont, the residence of George W. Lewis, esq. Lewis is one of the finest specimens of the irginia gentleman we ever met with. His ome is delightful, and evidences of refined taste meet the eye on every side. We may apply to this household the lines of Thomson:

"An elegant, sufficiency, content, Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books, Ease and alternate labor, useful life Progressive virtue and approving Heaven. The Governor dined at this place, and on

Friday at Dr. Wirt's, an elegant mansion not ar distant, and then took his departure for Ingeniously Stolen.

The Boston Post relates the story, and we uppose that it is true:

Our readers will recollect that a few years ago Mr. Peter Remington was robbed on the steamer Perry of a satchel containing bills elonging to the Newport banks, amounting \$40,000. The money was never recovered Therefore much interest is excited by the appearance of the following paragraph in a ographical sketch of Mike Paillips, an English thief, in the Police Gazette of last Saturday:

"The greatest robbery in which Mike was oncerned, was the robbery of the bank porter, between Newport and Providence, Rhode Island. Mike and his associates ascertained that on a certain day the bank porter would convey an immense amount of money from Newport to Providence. The thieves provided themselves with a satchel similar to the porter's, and on the way to Providence, while one of the gang engaged his attention. Mike changed the satchels. When opened, it contained, to their delight, \$40,000. As soon as a fair division of the spoils had been made, the 'mob' separated, and, while one went west and another south, Mike took the safest plan to prevent arrest, by going to London with his share of the plunder.'

National Foundries. The House Committee on Military Affairs have been engaged in investigating the subject of the establishment of national foundries and the encouragement of the manufacture of American iron. The general policy is to construct at least five steamers a year for the use of the navy, the machinery to be made at the government foundries, and also to manufacture a new style of ordnance .-The bill which the Committee are pre pared to report provides for the establishment of one or more national foundries, appropriates sufficient money to purchase ground and commence buildings, sites to be selected by the Secretary of War under direction of the President, who will appoint a Board of Military Officers to report on the various localities .- Norfolk Arous.

A Monster Grape. Vine. A Los Angelos correspondent of the Alta

California writes as follows: "At Montecito, foor miles from Santa Bar bara, there is a grape-vine, probably the larglaundry. The mansion, he said, stood on est in the world. Its dimensions and yield would be incredible were it not that my itready been made. A spontaneous growth formant is a man of veracity, and he spoke of plants, near the chimney, renders it pro- from personal observation. It is a single bable that there was formerly a garden at vine, the main stock being ten feet in diamepassed through the tooth and produces a lo- that point. A gentleman in the company ter. It is trained upon a trellis 60 feet in found a piece of stone, worn perfectly smooth diameter. My informant, with another perreform or ether. The amount of current is on one side, partially buried in the earth son, counted 7,000 bunches and the estimated adjusted to suit each patient so as not to pro- near the site of the mansion, and it was the yield was 18,000 pounds of fruit. Can this

The Ruins of Canton. Hong Kong, Feb. 26, 1858. - Since my last

I have been to Canton on a visit. The work of the allies has been most complete. You would be surprised to see the effect of the shot and shell. There are acres of ruins all shower of rain, which terminated the visit over the city. The stench arising from the ces is perfectly horrible. I think they have on the 10th of May. The Mayor, Wm. D. received a lesson they will not soon forget. - Massey, was called to the Chair, and R. Zim-The fruits are beginning to be seen already. Every place I passed, they stood up and took their hats off. There is the same sameness about the city as in all Chinese towns. -Still much to interest a visitor. The Joss House of the five hundred punishments is among the most interesting. The different punishments are represented by figures about two feet high. In one place they are cutting creek. The brick arch of the vault (the sides a man's head off; in another, they are sewing of which have been filled in with earth to a man in a green bullock's bide; in another, they are boiling him in oil; in another they W. G. Cazenove Nothing remains of the ancient enclosure, are pressing him to death in something like a cider-mill, and so on throughout.

I also visited the Tartar Generals, Yamuer and Gov. Yeh's palaces, neither of which are C. E. Stuart, of much note. The only thing remarkable L. E. Green, about them is their immense size. The first is over two thousand feet in length, and about five bundred wide. The latter is smaller, and nearly destroyed by the bombardment. The University of Canton is another curious place. It is an enclosure, about toe size of that of the Tartar General's, with houses or cells of and cross bones, and the characters are cut the students running from wall to wall, about ten feet high and six wide. It can accommodate ten thousand pupils, but is now entirely deserted and partly destroyed. The English and French troops are stationed all over the city, which is under martial law, G. W. Brent, and will continue so for some time. The Chinese are very anxious to trade.

A Kentucky Judge. A man named Hardesty was recently put

on trial for killing another named Grubb, in Boone county, Kentucky. He charged Grubb with having seduced his sister, and gave him six months in which to make up his mind to marry the girl or be killed. The six months expired, and Grubb not having married her, Hardesty armed himself, met Grubb, and deliberately shot him dead .--The jury acquitted him. This was bad enough, but the conduct of the judge who presided at the trial was still more censurable. He, on announcing the verdict, attered sentiments, which, however consonant they may be with the impulses of natural resentment at the infliction of unredressable wrong, were disgraceful as falling from the lips of a judicial digoitary, and on such an occasion. Having prefaced what he had to say, with the remark that it might not be proper for him to express his sentiments, but he would do so nevertheless, he said, addressing the prisoner, "Young man! had I been wronged as you have been, I would have spent every dollar I had on earth, and all that I could have begged or borrowed, and then starved on the track of the villain, but I would have imbrued my hands with his blood." Apart from the possibility that Grubb might have been innocent of the offence charged upon him, and even admitting his guilt, in all its beinousness of character, such sentiments, expressed in such language, coming from the presiding officer of a court of justice in which this murder was investigated, were not only uncalled for and out of place, but may fitly be designated as atrocious. This, we believe, is the first instance even in the extraordinary bistory of criminal jurisprudence in the United States, that such a dictum has been promulgated from the bench, however much the mind of the judge may have been privately poisoned by similar sentiments .- Balt. Am.

Singular Proceedings for a Divorce. One Lucius Bulkley, a lawyer of New York, desirous to be rid of his wife, adopted a singular and temporarily successful manouvre to obtain a divorce. His wife was about to visit her mother in Sacramento, California, with, so far as appears, her busband's full consent. As she was about to start he placed or caused to be placed in her bands a tin box, covered with paper and sealed, pur porting to be a present for her mother and note for herself. When at sea the wife opened the box and ascertained its contents to be legal documents summoning her to answer a complaint filed in Saratoga county, in twenty days. On arriving at Aspinwall she made an effort to return, but was unsuccessful, and went on to California, residing there until January, 1857. During her absence ber bueband had obtained a decree of divorce. Or returning she took measures to have this re-The husband made a proposition to her that if she would raise \$5,000 she should have the custody of her child; and another, that if she would give him \$1,400 be would procure and destroy the record of divorce .-Neither was accepted, and a suit was brought. Justice Potter decided that the manner of serving the papers upon her as she was about to leave the State was a practical depial of the legal rights of the defendant, who was entitled to make a defence to the complaint, and that in this cunningly devised stratagem the busband was guilty of most deliberate falsehood, if not legal perjury, and is at least guilty of moral if not legal subornation of perjury. Of course the decree and all the proceedings under which it was obtained,

A Pica of Guilty.

A remarkable case of pleading guilty to capital charge for murder recently occured at Atlanta, Georgia. A man by the name of Radford Crockett, suspected of the murder of Samuel B. Landrum near Atlanta, about two weeks ago, had been pursued by police officers of the city of Talladega, in that State, and arrested. On Friday of last week a true bill was found against him for murder, upon which he was immediately arraigned. The exchange from which we gather the facts says that, "being asked by the Solicitor-General 'are you guilty or not guilty?' he answered calmiy and unreservedly, 'I am guilty.' and requested that the court would delay passing sentence upon him for a few days, as he wished to bave his father present on that solemn occasion. The Judge was much affected, and asked the prisoner's counsel if he (the prisoner) was aware of the consequences attending the confession; and being formed that the prisoner was immovable in his resolution, he readily and feelingly yielded to the request. The prisoper's counsel having intimated that he desired to make a statement, and permission being granted, Crockett briefly detailed the circumstances attending the murder-the object of which was plunder -tully implicating John Cobb, jr., and Gabriel Jones in its commission. He also asked that the Court would give him the longest will hardly ery over the misfortunes of time possible in which to prepare to meet his God. The Court and many of the audience were moved to tears at this touching appeal. After a few words of admonition the prisoner was remanded to the jail.

The Lull.

We congratulate Congress upon the state of quiescence in which the passage of the Kausas State bill leaves the nerves of all the members of both Houses, apparently. The uninitiated around us must be not a little surprised to see the lambs and the lions of the late furious parliamentary discussions upon the Kansas question, lying down together, as it were, as in the House hall this morning, where all were apparently a "band ot brothers." The truth is, after all, we are one great nation with common interests and affections, getting at loggerheads now and fine no pains shall be spared to render my then among ourselves, but never to such an extent as that we cannot forget our private or rather international difficulties at the close of such a beated term of disputation as that over Kansas just concluded .- Wash. Star.

Southern Convention -- Meeting of City.

A meeting of the Citizens of Alexandria was held at Sarepta Hall, on Monday eren iog, May 3d, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Southern Commercial Cop. vention, to be held at Montgomery, Alabama,

merman appointed Secretary. Major T. W. Ashby, C. E. Stuart, and T T. Hill, esqrs., made impressive and eloquent addresses, urging the importance of the Con vention to Southern interests, and exhorting a full attendance on the part of the Alexan

dria delegation. On motion of T. T. Hill, esq., the Chair appointed the following persons as Delegates

T. T. Hill.

J. M. Johnston

B. H. Lambert.

Wm. Muir, W. D Corse, T W Ashby G. H. Robinson. G T. Whittington, C. C Bradley, Anthony Frazer. H. W. Febree. Edward Upton, J. H. McVeigh. Dr. W. Bowen Edgar Snowden, jr., R. M. Smith, James Roach, J. Howell. B W. Hunter, J. J. Lloyd, G. D. Fowle. Wm. H. Fowle. John West S. T. Hartley, J. C. Nevett, R. H. Miller, F. S. Blacklock, Wm. B. Price 1. Buckingham, G. H. Smoot. C. P. Shaw. George Duffey. Wm. Arnold J. H. brent,

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of Delegates. Adjourned. WM. D MASSEY, Chairman

R. ZIMMERMAN, Sec'y. Fauquier County.

J. H. Devaughn,

J J. Wheat

A great many of our citizens attended the

meeting of the Manassas and Orange and Alexandria Railroad companies, on Thursday last. The town looked completely deserted for few days, but the return of many with their accounts of what they "did and saw below." imparts new life and activity to everything. The County Court has refused to allow Bell

charged with the murder of his wife, to gire bail. The crime with which he is charged is shocking to humanity, and we hope may not prove to have been committed. The candidates were again before the per

ple on Monday last. Messrs. Ambler, Me Cormick and Butler made speeches. Mr. Norton has returned from Columbus Obio, and will resume his duties. We have

Mr. N. has finally concluded to remain in Warrenton. Stephen McCormick, jr., is no longer i candidate for the office of Commissioner

the Revenue for the North-Eastern district of Fauquier county .- Warrenton Flag.

The Late Cold Weather. The late "cold scap" seems to have er

ded as far south as Mississippi, and d great injury to the crops. In Washing county, Va, much of the wheat had menced jointing, and was broken off by weight of the snow. At Wytheville, snow fell to the depth of 5 inches and followed by two very heavy frosts. fruit in that vicinity, was killed. At tiansburg, Va., there was snow for successive days. In North Carolins, snow and frost was general, injuring crops and killing fruit. In Tennessee, frost was very destructive. One gentlem in the vicinity of Nashville, lost 400 bush of grapes, besides his entire crop of apple re. In South Carolina, m seed in the ground was killed, and then now a great demand for re-planting. In Marlboro' and Darlington districts, the truction was general and complete, and mers were already plowing up the land to plant. In Georgia, corn eight inches was killed, and the young cotton shared same fate. Dispatches from Yazoo Miss., appounce a heavy frost in that o

borhood, and the serious injury of the com-

The English Wheat Crop. There probably never was a winter adapted to uphold the security of the whe plant than the past. Throughout the while season scarcely any damage has been su tained, and the fullest and most healthy pl ever known has been the result upon average of the country; indeed, but few d tricts have a thin plant. In fact, the pl is too full-too much erowded, if anything to be more than usually prosperous; a if it be one, not to be greatly deplored have often to complain of thinness of but seldom the contrary. The wheat then, has an abundant plant; and we every evidence of its favorable progress The season for rolling or compression been most favorable, and a good firm bed has been obtained, which is univerknown to be so conducive to the safe gro and prosperity of the seed crop. The also been a sufficiency of cold and weather to keep the plant in check, so scarcely any crops have become winter-Should the season continue favorable, we ticipate an early barvest and a good crop-

Mark Lane Express. Keeping too Long.

The editor of the Northern Advocate. ting from Cooperstown, New York, on 22d of April, mentions the following

dent:-"On our way we saw several remn of old snow drifts, that had braved far the rains and sunshine of April country is billy and quite beautiful, far agreeable to the traveller than the Queida flats, or any such prairie bott Hope are the staple crop. the Otsego Nabobs who had above worth of bops on hand-the produce ral years. He refused thirty cents pound, and demanded three shillings. and when offered that, he demanded 4 and when offered that he still rose up price, till from 40 cents, freakish brought down the price of hope t and so our resolute speculator finds hopped into a bad bargain, and must his chances to hop out again. But i good illustration, it not of the times, many men of the times. Public sympa

Trans-Alleghany Lunatic Asylui The Governor has appointed Thomas Isce, esq., of Petereburg, one of the of sioners to select a suitable site for the tution. Dr. Clement R. Harris, of Cal and Samuel T. Walker, of Rockingham. the other Commissioners.

TTHE MARSHALL HOUSE.-BY Proprietor - The MARS HOUSE is tavorably known to the community, and I most respectfully a to my friends, and the public general am prepared for the reception of visit My BED-ROOMS are large and we ed; my SERVANTS polite and attentive BLE supplied with every delicacy of to and my BAK with the choicest LIQUOR

PORTERS and OWNIBUSES regular dance at the arrival and departure of cars boas. Very respectfully,

my 5-eolm